

23 APR 1984

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### IRAN - Human Suffering

#### The War with Iraq

- Iran is deliberately prolonging a war with Iraq in which at least 200,000 Iranians have been killed, another 300,000 wounded, and 15,000 taken prisoner. Iraqi losses number some 75,000 killed, 250,000 wounded, and 50,000 prisoners.
- The regime is using school children as cannon fodder to clear minefields in the first wave of Iranian attacks.
- Approximately 1.5 million Iranians have been made homeless by the war with Iraq. Because the Khomeini regime insists on prolonging the fighting, most of these Iranians are still unable to return home.

#### The US Hostages

- Iran held 53 Americans hostage for 442 days (Nov. 4, 1979 - January 20, 1981), often subjecting them to physical harassment and psychological abuse.

#### Treatment of Domestic Opponents

- The Khomeini regime has executed between 5,000 and 10,000 domestic opponents since coming to power in early 1979. Thousands more remain in prison enduring torture.
- Numerous domestic groups, including the Bahais, are being systematically exterminated. Christian and Jewish minorities are subject to blatant discrimination.
- Tens of thousands of Iranians have fled Iran and are living in exile in Europe, the US, or the Middle East.

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## Libya

- Libyan armed forces have been responsible for wounding or killing nearly 5,000 Chadian, Egyptian, Tunisian, Ugandan, and Sudanese soldiers and civilians in armed conflicts fought outside Libya's borders since 1977.
- Libyan soldiers and officers have suffered 1200 dead and wounded themselves.
- Hundreds of Libyans primarily from the middle class and intelligensia have left the country because of Qadhafi's repressive rule.
- Qadhafi carried out a murder campaign against these exiles in the early 1980s, killing eleven and wounding several others.
- Nearly a hundred individuals inside Libya who have actively opposed the regime have been executed or imprisoned.
- Libya spends hundreds of millions of dollars on efforts to destabilize neighboring regimes, to fuel regional conflicts, and to support radical insurgencies.

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ETHIOPIA

Soviet military deliveries, totaling \$3 billion since 1977, and Soviet advisers and technicians play a major role in allowing Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu to pursue a military solution to the insurgencies in the northern provinces of Eritrea, Tigray, and Gondar. Since coming to power in 1977, Mengistu has refused to make any meaningful concessions to end the fighting, despite the heavy toll upon combatants and civilians.

-- The Ethiopian Army has suffered at least 70,000 dead and wounded in the north since 1979.

-- We conservatively estimate that there have been approximately 25,000 insurgent casualties during the same period. Our information is fragmentary, however, and the total could be higher.

-- Figures on civilian casualties as a result of the conflict are unavailable but probably number in the thousands. The total is relatively low because most of the fighting occurs in rural areas.

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-- Refugees fleeing the fighting in the north began to enter Sudan in the mid-1960s, but the bulk of the influx came with the increased hostilities of the late 1970s. Within the past year, severe drought in Ethiopia's northern provinces has contributed to the movement of Ethiopians into Sudan. Of the approximately 500,000 Ethiopian refugees now in Sudan, we estimate that roughly 425,000 have fled the fighting, political persecution, or military conscription. Data on refugee movements, however, are very sketchy.

In addition to the loss of life and disruptions caused by the northern campaigns, several thousand pro- and anti-government civilians were arrested or killed during a series of purges in 1977 and 1978, when Mengistu and his military supporters consolidated their position in Ethiopia.

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## The Human Cost of Soviet Activities

--Some 4 million Soviet citizens--about 1.5 percent of the population--are now serving sentences of forced labor.

--Among these forced laborers are political prisoners whose numbers may reach as high as 10,000.

--These political prisoners include those who have been refused permission to leave the USSR, practice their religion, exercise their human and civil rights. Hundreds of dissidents are confined in psychiatric institutions. The adverse public opinion that has flowed out this practice led the Soviet regime to withdraw from the World Psychiatric Association.

--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has caused the following:

--~~4~~ million refugees from Afghanistan

--17,000 Soviet soldiers killed or wounded

--40,000 Afghan insurgents killed or wounded

--a couple of hundred thousand civilian casualties

--In 1965, 6.6% of the state budget was allocated to health. In 1982 this figure had dropped to 4.4%. The Soviet defense budget continued to grow during this period but health care has suffered. The USSR is the only industrial nation in the world with a lower life expectancy now than 20 years ago.

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Bulgaria

The Bulgarians admitted in March 1945 to having executed 2,138 people considered threats to the regime. In addition, the regime sentenced 1,940 people to 20 years in prison and 1,689 people to 10 to 15 years. The actual number of executions and deaths in prison almost certainly exceeded official statistics.

Czechoslovakia

During the period 1968 to 1970, in the wake of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion, some 53,000 Czechoslovaks fled the country because of the threat of political repression. The regime never admitted to any casualties stemming from the invasion itself. The absence of Czechoslovak resistance suggest casualties were minimal. We have no data on the number of people who died or fled in connection with the Communist takeover in 1948.

East Germany

About 1,000 Germans have been killed as the result of Soviet occupation.

- We have no figures for the period prior to 1949, but East Berlin admitted that several hundred were injured and 25 killed during the Berlin uprising of 1953. Many

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more probably were killed as participants were rounded up by the authorities.

- Since the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961, probably between 200 and 300 persons have been killed trying to cross either the Wall or the intra-German border.

Roughly 3 to 3.5 million Germans have fled to the West since the end of World War II.

### Hungary

An estimated 5,000 to 7,000 Hungarians perished in the abortive 1956 revolt.

The failure of the 1956 revolt led approximately 250,000 Hungarians to flee their country.

We have no data about how many died or fled in the wake of the Communist takeover in 1946-47.

### Poland

An estimated 5,153 people have been killed in Poland as a result of politically instigated violence since 1945.

An estimated 850,000 people have emigrated from Poland in the same period.

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According to official sources for each East European country, the number of East European refugees who flea to the West since 1945 totals some 4 to 5 million. The actual number could easily be double is figure due to lack of reliable statistics. Out of this total, according to the US Immigration and Naturalization Serive, the cummulative total of East Euoprean refugees settling in the United States is 517,065.



## Casualties of International Terrorism, 1968-84 \*

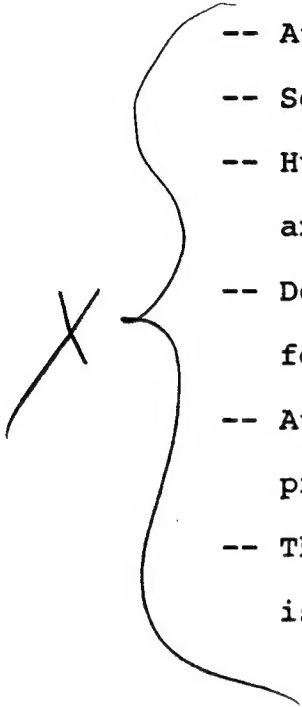
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Killed</u>	<u>Of Which US Killed</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Of Which US Wounded</u>
1969	33	5	207	10
1969	54	3	190	3
1970	128	6	208	14
1971	35	4	226	23
1972	144	23	370	33
1973	115	23	196	2
1974	313	43	885	16
1975	261	18	553	78
1976	399	10	808	32
1977	247	4	427	8
1978	<u>261</u> <i>1990</i>	9	573	22
1979	681	15	529	18
1980	466	9	989	18
1981	166	7	803	39
1982	128	7	755	11
1983	652	271	1273	116
1984	532	4	221	4

↓  
(First quarter)

*1969-78 - 21990  
Killed  
1979-84 - 2625  
So far Killed*

\*This data includes the victims of intended violent, criminal acts that are politically motivated. If during a war or insurgency, it includes attacks against non-combatants. It excludes casualties of conventional military operations, of events where the victim was a suspected terrorist, and of non-terrorist hijackings.

Afghanistan

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- At least 150,000 Afghans have been killed or wounded.
  - Some 4 million Afghans have fled to refugee camps.
  - Hundreds of villages have been destroyed by bombings, and two major cities have been bombed and looted.
  - Destruction of crops and livestock has caused some serious food shortages.
  - At least 10,000 persons are being held as political prisoners, beaten and tortured.
  - The traditional economy has been crippled, and education is at a standstill.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

There have been significant costs in human terms since 1979, when the Sandinistas came to power and the Salvadoran guerrillas escalated their insurgency.

- Throughout the region, at least 740,000 persons are now internally displaced.
- More than 180,000 Central Americans are receiving assistance in foreign countries, mainly Honduras, Mexico, and Costa Rica.
- Economic output in the region has plunged roughly 25 percent and unemployment and underemployment now approach 50 percent of the work force in most countries.
- We estimate that at least 100,000 illegal aliens from Central America have entered the United States annually in recent years; they seek economic opportunities and an escape from the violence and disruption of their own country.
- Although the area is supplying far fewer illegals than those from Mexico, Central American illegals in the US tend to stay much longer; moreover, this influx is expanding faster than from any other area.

### Nicaragua

- Thousands of Nicaraguans fled during the civil war and shortly after the Sandinista triumph in 1979.

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- The Sandinistas have moved at least 14,500 Miskito Indians to internment camps since early 1982 and some 20,000 Miskitos have fled to Honduras to escape Sandinista repression.
- As many as 70,000 Nicaraguans reside illegally in Costa Rica, over 20,000 live in Miami, and up to 40,000 refugees live in Honduras.
- Damage and production losses associated with Somoza's overthrow reached \$2 billion. Insurgent activity in Nicaragua since then has cost less than \$100 million in direct losses.

El Salvador

- We estimate that civilian deaths since 1980 have reached 40,000.
- The Salvadoran Government has registered some 300,000 displaced persons within the country; we believe additional thousands are unregistered.

A { -- Salvadoran refugees number in the hundreds of thousands.  
-- Guerrilla attacks on crops, factories, roads, and bridges have cost direct damages and production losses of at least 700 million *dollars*

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Vietnamese expansionism in Indochina has exacted a heavy toll in terms of human suffering.

- Since 1975, some 2.4 million people have fled the countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.
- Of these, more than a half million fled Vietnam by boat, as many as 150,000 perishing in the attempt.
- And the exodus continues. In 1983 some 28,000 "boat people" reached third countries and tens of thousands more were pushed across the Kampuchean and Lao borders into Thailand.

In Vietnam, the refugees were fleeing political repression, harsh economic policies, and religious persecution.

- Since 1975, Hanoi has used military force or police repression against nearly every religious group and ethnic minority in the country. Church and tribal leaders have been imprisoned or exiled, organizations without state approval disbanded, religious practitioners harassed, and minorities pressed to assimilate.
- More than 100,000 Vietnamese citizens have been incarcerated in "reeducation camps."

In Laos, some 50,000 Vietnamese troops help prop up the regime, and Vietnamese advisers are in every government department in Vientiane.

- Some 300,000 refugees--nearly 10 percent of the population--have fled Laos since the Vietnamese-supported takeover. Refugee arrivals in Thailand increased to 600 a month last year, compared with 450 a month in 1982.

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- C { -- Vietnamese and Lao forces--under direct Soviet supervision--have used lethal chemical agents against Hmong hilltribes causing thousands of deaths since 1976.

Following the deaths of more than 2 million Kampuchians that occurred during the short-lived Democratic Kampuchea regime, the toll of human suffering has continued to mount. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978 forced hundreds of thousands of Khmer to flee the country.

- Continuing military operations by Vietnamese troops along the Kampuchean border with Thailand take a heavy toll on the large concentrations of civilians, who are frequently uprooted to flee the fighting.
- Khmer civilians remaining in Kampuchea are subjected to harsh economic conditions, Vietnamese domination, and forced labor.
- Some 400,000 Vietnamese civilians have settled in Kampuchea, competing for fertile agricultural land and receiving favored treatment from Vietnamese administrators there.

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